

## REMAINING DAYS MAY BE EATING

Congress Facing Many Measures of Inflammable Nature.

## BOTH BRANCHES IN DIFFICULTY

Conditions So Bad That Appropriation Bills Are in Danger, and Extra Session May Be Necessary—Lorimer Case and Direct Vote Are Chief Contentions.

Washington, D. C., February 5.—Congress worked under high tension during the last week, and the prospects for the remainder of the session do not promise many days barren of excitement. The congressional situation, as it appears, is such that the appropriation bills are in some danger, but members of experience recalled conditions equally bad which were met without the necessity of extra sessions.

The real difficulty in both branches seems to be that there are numerous matters of a political or of a partisan nature being pressed for consideration before the close of Congress on March 1, and it is realized that many of these must fall through lack of time.

**House Determined.**  
Most of the measures of an inflammable character are pending in the Senate, and chief among them are the Lorimer case and the resolution looking to the election of Senators by direct vote of the people. The latter, as the result of a persistent fight made by Senator Borah, who reported the resolution from the Judiciary Committee, and circumstances which assured a contest, has been held in abeyance for a week to the position of the unfinished business. Senator Borah is determined that there shall be a vote on his resolution in time to obtain consideration by the House.

The indications are that he has sufficient votes to carry out this program. The situation is extremely interesting. A large majority of the Republicans are opposed to the resolution, but the Democratic members and the Democrats control the situation. Three votes, several efforts were made by Senator Borah to have a day fixed on which to take a vote, but unanimous consent thus far has been refused.

One Senator could prevent a vote on the resolution so long as he had strength to occupy the floor, and three Senators could conduct a successful filibuster for a week. Half a dozen determined members, however, could hold the fort for the balance of the session without any difficulty whatever. It is unlikely, however, that measures so extreme will be taken. If the resolution passes the Senate it is not known what its fate will be in the House.

**Situation Changed.**  
The situation has changed somewhat in respect to the Lorimer case. It now looks as if there may be a vote during the present session. Senator Burrows, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, has promised it, and there are others who favor Senator Lorimer who deny that there is any plan to filibuster against such a vote. As this matter is entirely in the hands of the Senate and requires no action by the House, any day before March 4 will be sufficient for the recording of the Senate's decision as to whether Senator Lorimer is to continue as a member.

Legislation to put into force the Canadian reciprocity agreement probably will be greatly advanced during the present week.

Many applications were received by the Ways and Means committee for hearings, but such hearings as are granted probably will be disposed of by Thursday. The McCall bill on the subject may be reported out of the committee on the following day, and the Senate will probably consider the measure without amendment will be brought in with little delay.

Many of those who oppose the reciprocity agreement in the House concede that it will pass, but the situation in the Senate is not so favorable. The upper house would not likely to permit the passage of a measure of so much importance until after opportunity was had for full debate. There will be no chance for such debate in the Senate, and the measure, ever, are extremely anxious that it shall be no extra session. Some of them fear that the calling of Congress after March 4 would arouse sentiment throughout the country in favor of a revision of the tariff. These Republican leaders say that the tariff of the country at the present time is such that a tariff revision session might menace the principle of protection. Whether the influence of the President will weigh heavily enough to cause the Senate to acquiesce in the reciprocity agreement is doubtful.

**Caution Called.**  
Some of the Democrats of the House are inclined to be in favor of the Canadian agreement, but to determine this question absolutely a caucus has been called for to-morrow night to frame a policy with respect to the question.

Many important measures are pending in the House, and as a result there is to be little chance for action on the ship subsidy bill, which passed the Senate a few days ago.

Colonel O'Connell, chairman of the Joint Committee on the necessity of fortifying the Panama Canal. A majority of the House is believed to be in favor of fortifications, but it is likely that the question will provoke much debate.

**Bringing Pressure to Bear.**  
Washington, D. C., February 5.—The recently organized National Progressive Republican League, through Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon, president of the league, sent telegrams to the Governors and Legislatures of various States to-day asking them to bring influence to bear on their respective Senators in favor of the resolution providing for the election

(Continued on Second Page.)

## FIRE DESTROYS STATE CAPITOL

Lightning Strikes Cupola of Building at Jefferson City.

## MANY RECORDS ARE CONSUMED

Governor Hadley Directs Fight Against Flames, but Inadequate Water Power Makes It Futile—Convicts Risk Their Lives to Save Structure From Ruin.

Jefferson City, Mo., February 5.—The Missouri Capitol building was destroyed by fire to-night. The total loss, including the structure and many records and State papers in the offices of the Governor, Secretary of State and Treasurer, is estimated at \$1,000,000, with no insurance.

Lightning, which struck the cupola of the dome shortly after 7 o'clock, spread the flames to the roof of the House of Representatives on the north side of the structure, and in less than half an hour it was apparent that the building was doomed.

Because of the inadequacy of the water pressure, the fire could not be reached, and no aid could be given for some time by the local fire company.

Governor Hadley directed the fight against the flames, which, because of the age of the building, rapidly gained great headway. The penitentiary fire department was called and the convicts worked heroically, scaling walls and taking dangerous chances for their lives.

The local military company was called out and formed a cordon around the building, driving spectators from dangerous positions and removing records from the different State departments.

The fire soon spread to the roof of the Senate chamber, where the efforts of the firemen proved unavailing to check it.

The records of the House of Representatives were destroyed, but those of the Senate were saved. In the State Treasurer's office, more than \$20,000 is in the time vault, supposedly fire-proof, and may be saved when the debris is cleared away. There was no insurance.

The Capitol was erected by 1835 at a cost of \$350,000, and in 1857 remodelled at a cost of \$250,000. While it was built of stone, the roof was covered with much inflammable material.

The Legislature will determine to-morrow whether to continue its session here or elsewhere in the State. The loss of the House records practically necessitates the work of the present session being done over.

## SLAIN BY WOMAN

Medical Student Shot Four Times by Mrs. N. M. Hayes.

Charleston, S. C., February 5.—Shot four times and instantly killed by Mrs. N. M. Hayes, a young woman, in her home at Tabor, N. C., just across the South Carolina line, yesterday evening, Robert M. Floyd, a prominent church member and a member of the senior class at the South Carolina Medical College, in Charleston, lies dead at his home in Conway, S. C.

Much mystery surrounds the killing. Floyd arrived in Tabor early in the evening, and was invited to the Hayes home by Mr. Hayes, who was an old friend. A few minutes later Floyd rang out, and, rushing in, the husband found his wife with the revolver in her hand, while Floyd's dead body lay at her feet.

"He insulted me, and I killed him," was his simple statement.

Floyd was thirty years of age and well educated. Mrs. Hayes, the slayer of the young man, is prominently connected.

## ANGORA TURNS TO A WILDCAT

It Is Recaptured and Owner Wants to Domesticate It.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., February 5.—Benjamin Tucker, of Ashley, near here, today captured a valuable Angora cat which two years ago answered the call of the wild, and since then has been living the wild life of the woods. A couple of weeks ago he heard that the forests about five miles from town, and since then he has been searching for it. Recently he located its den in a small cage under the trunk, when the cat was considerably sick. It went into the woods, and, apparently, had lived well, as it is sleek and fat. In its den were found quantities of bones of small animals.

## SNAKE INSIDE KILLS HORSE

Queer Assortment of Reptiles Found in Dead Equine.

Wilmington, Delaware, February 5.—A horse owned by John Haley, of near Mt. Cuba, died the other day despite the treatment of a Kenners Square veterinarian, who was called in. The animal was cut open to determine the cause of death, and three lizards and a snake were found near the lungs and heart. It is supposed that the lizards were swallowed in a gulp of water, but how the snake entered the animal is a mystery. It pressed against the horse's heart, causing death.

## FIVE KILLED IN WRECK

Trains at Grand Trunk Meet in Head-on Collision.

Paris, Ontario, February 5.—Five persons were killed and one seriously injured in a head-on collision late Saturday night on the Buffalo-Goderich branch of the Grand Trunk, when train No. 96, running from Buffalo to Goderich, met a light engine running east three miles north of Paris. The victims were all members of the crew of the passenger train. The wreckage caught fire and was consumed.

## MILLION IS ASKED FOR POSTAL BANKS

Hitchcock Wants Congress to Make Sum Available at Once.

## IS ANXIOUS TO EXTEND SYSTEM

Believes That New Banks Have Passed Experimental Stage in the One Month of Their Operation—Total Deposits Average \$1,200 for Each Office.

Washington, D. C., February 5.—"If the necessary appropriations were available, I would establish postal savings banks to-morrow in five hundred additional cities and towns of the United States."

This statement was made to-night by Postmaster-General Hitchcock in view of the reports thus far received concerning the first month's operation of the postal savings system. The reports are most gratifying to Mr. Hitchcock and to the other officers of the postal savings service. They are regarded as demonstrating that the new system already has passed the experimental stage.

The certificate of deposit plan, which is an innovation in the transaction of postal savings business, is shown to be admirably adapted to its purpose. It is found to be readily understood by depositors and easily handled by postmasters.

Total Deposits \$600,000.

The total deposits in the forty-eight existing postal banks for the month of January will amount to approximately \$600,000. This is an average of about \$1,200. Assuming that this average will be maintained throughout the year, the aggregate of annual deposits will be close to \$750,000. This, too, will be the situation in the small offices where the banks now are in operation. It is assumed by the officers of the system that the deposits will be correspondingly greater when the service is extended to first-class offices.

The average amount of deposits being received at each office, as indicated by the January reports, is larger than the corresponding average for the British system of postal savings depositors in 1908, the most successful year in the history of that system.

A large majority of the depositors in January were foreign born Americans, many of whom have been in the habit of sending their savings to their native countries for deposit. An important result of the system therefore is to diminish the outflow from the United States of savings funds.

In view of the successful operation of the new system during its first month, Postmaster-General Hitchcock has recommended to the Congress the appropriation of \$1,000,000 to be immediately available for the extension of the postal savings system to a considerable number of post-offices, the patrons of which are clamoring for the banks.

## NO YELLOW FEVER ABOARD

All Fears Are Dispelled on Gunboat Marietta.

On Board United States Gunboat Marietta, by Wireless, via Key West, Fla., February 5.—That there is no yellow fever aboard this gunboat was asserted by the postal savings system to a considerable number of post-offices, the patrons of which are clamoring for the banks.

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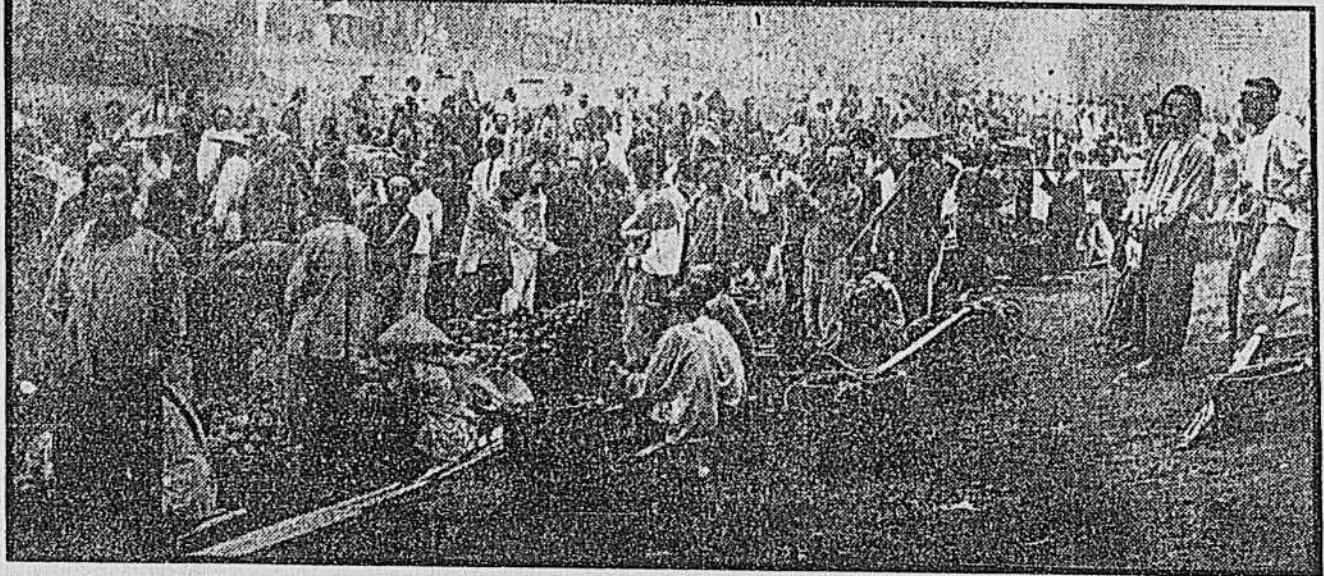
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## Scene in Plague-Stricken City of Harbin



## INSURGENT CHIEF IS PUT TO DEATH

General Guillermo Captured by Government Troops and Shot.

## REBELLION IS GROWING

President Simon Still Confident Movement Can Be Held in Check.

Cape Haitien, February 5.—General Montreuil Guillermo, who was one of the strongest supporters of ex-President Nord Alexis, and was implicated in the executions at Port-au-Prince in March, 1908, was captured by the government troops near here this morning and shot to death.

General Guillermo was one of the leaders in the present rising against President Simon. At the head of the revolutionists he seized the town of Trou a few days ago and was advancing to attack Cape Haitien. Government troops which had been hurried to the disaffected districts took the insurgents by surprise, arrested General Guillermo, and he was executed according to the military code at 5 o'clock in the morning.

The town of Quanzhinh, after it was taken by the revolutionists, declared against the government in favor of General Cincinatus Leoncio, who was formerly Minister of the Interior. Two loyal regiments are now marching against the rebels. General Florestal Magloire, of Port au Paik, has been placed in command of the army which is being concentrated to put down the rebellion.

Word received here says the Minister of War, General Mariani, has left the capital for Gonaves. It is also reported that several of the revolutionary leaders have crossed the frontier and have arrived at Monte Christi, in Santo Domingo.

**Simon Is Confident.**  
Port-au-Prince, February 5.—The German steamer Allee Manna, having on board a large detachment of troops, left here last night for Gonaves. President Simon left to-day by the dispatch boat Nord Alexis for the same port. He expressed his conviction that the measures taken in the North would be sufficient to hold the revolutionary movement in check until the arrival of the troops at Gonaves, which would be pushed forward immediately on landing.

## SWEPT OUT TO SEA

Entire Fishing Village of 253 Men Is Swept Out to Sea.

Helsingfors, Finland, February 5.—An entire fishing village of 253 men, which had been established on the ice outside of Bjorko Sound, was carried out to sea in a gale on Friday night. The disaster was not discovered until morning, when the village was already under way. Boats have been sent to the rescue, but have not yet returned.

## RESTAURANT HELD UP

Robber With Two Revolvers Gets Away With \$3,000.

Chicago, Ill., February 5.—Rector's Restaurant, one of the widely known of Chicago's downtown cafes, was held up early to-day and the cashier robbed of \$3,200 by a masked man, who pointed two revolvers at the employees, secured the receipts of Saturday night, and escaped.

## Week's Weather Will Be Fair and Foul

Washington, D. C., February 5.—The coming week will be marked by a series of well defined weather changes, passing eastward across the United States from the Pacific Ocean, in consequence of which periods of fair and foul weather will follow in quick succession, according to the weekly forecast of the Weather Bureau.

Nowhere of these disturbances is now over the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, whence it will move eastward, attended by rains in Southern, rain or snow in Middle and snows in Northern districts east of the Mississippi River, and reach the Atlantic States Monday or Tuesday. Another disturbance will appear on the Pacific coast Monday, cross the Middle States Wednesday or Thursday, and the Eastern States Thursday or Friday.

The third disturbance of the week will reach the Pacific coast by Wednesday or Thursday and prevail over the Middle West the last of the week. Marked variations in temperature will occur during the week in practically all districts east of the Rocky Mountains.

## SHEEHAN IN FIGHT UNTIL IT'S ENDED

Has No Intention of Withdrawing From New York's Senatorial Race.

## EXPLAINS HIS POSITION

Willing at One Time to Drop Out, but Issue Has Changed.

New York, February 5.—William F. Sheehan confirmed to-night the interview given yesterday by Charles F. Murphy. He declared that Murphy's interview covered the situation in itself. Willing at one time to withdraw his candidacy for the United States Senate, he now is in the fight to stay. The issue, he now says, is not "Shall Sheehan be elected?" but "Shall his State continue a firm believer in representative government?"

Mr. Sheehan defined his position in a long letter made public here to-night, but dated Albany, February 4, and addressed to Dr. Matthew D. Mann, of Buffalo.

Mr. Sheehan's letter says he did not decide to seek the nomination until long after the election, thus contradicting J. Sergeant Cram, who asserted that Mr. Sheehan's candidacy had been determined at Rochester in convention week. And Sheehan, he adds, having made up his mind, he then sought the aid of Mr. Murphy personally, not through the suggestion of an "interest," but because he knew he could not be nominated without it. He won over Mr. Murphy, the letter says, only by demonstrating that he could muster more votes up the State than any other candidate.

It is true, says Mr. Sheehan, that he has represented corporations as their attorney, but none of them, he urged, with two inconspicuous exceptions, has done any interstate business. He did not serve the "interests" twenty years ago at Albany, he writes, and if he has not served them since in private business, why should it be supposed he would serve them at Washington?

Whoever wins, he pleads, it cannot fall to be said that he has been elected by Tammany, when Tammany holds sixty-nine votes and the remainder of the State but forty-six. Representative government has so apportioned the votes, and "representative government must fall," is his last word, "when the minority and not the majority rule."

## CONSIDERING PEACE

Government and Revolutionary Officials Are Negotiating.

Puerto Cortez, February 5.—Both the revolutionary and government officials of Honduras spent Saturday in considering peace negotiations. Captain Davis of the United States cruiser Tacoma, which returned here from Selva is using his best efforts to bring about a settlement of the trouble. While at Selva, Captain Davis conferred with General Bonilla, the revolutionary leader, with respect to a proposed armistice through the good offices of the administration at Washington.

General Bonilla promised to take the proposition under consideration, but as yet there has been no definite action. General Lee Christinas has assumed control here, where he seems to be very popular. Bonilla's army, while advancing on this city, was stopped by detachments from the Tacoma pending developments on the proposed armistice. The government army is entrenched opposite Pamplona, which is in the interior, about forty-five miles from Puerto Cortez, and the next battle probably will take place there.

The United States gunboat Wheeling has arrived here from Guantanamo. The Hornet, the revolutionary gunboat, is on her way here from Trujillo, under command of Ensign Quares, of the Tacoma.

## ARCHBISHOP RALLIES

Many Prayers Are Offered for Ven. Philadelphian.

Philadelphia, Pa., February 5.—Archbishop Ryan rallied somewhat to-day, and his breathing was less difficult. His pulse, however, was unchanged, according to a bulletin issued by his physicians.

Prayers for the venerable prelate were offered to-day in every Roman Catholic church in this archdiocese and by many Protestant rectors and pastors.

## SENATOR TERRELL IMPROVES

Georgian Suffering With Case of Acute Indigestion.

Washington, D. C., February 5.—Senator Terrell, of Georgia, who it was believed last night was critically ill, was reported to-day to be much improved. The attending physician declared that the Senator's illness was a severe case of acute indigestion. The Senator was taken sick in his room in the Senate office building late yesterday.

## COUNTRY LIGHTED BY FUNERAL PYRES

Thousands of Bodies Are Buried on Outskirts of Harbin.

## STREETS FILLED WITH DYING

Scenes of "Black Death" in Seventeenth Century Are Being Repeated.

Harbin, Manchuria, February 5.—Already nearly 6,000 bodies of victims of the plague have been burned or buried in the outskirts of Harbin. Forty-eight hundred of these came from the Chinese town and 1,000 from the Russian quarter. Yesterday sixteen stacks of coffins and seven pits filled with bodies and oiled logs blazed outside the town.

The mortality among the physicians and the hospital attendants is high, considering the means taken for their protection, and doctors, nurses and orderlies are succumbing to the disease.

The sanitary authorities hope soon to test serum of their own manufacture from the Manchurian bacilli, as the foreign importations have proved ineffective.

The happenings in Europe in the seventeenth century, when the "black death" swept through the country, are being repeated here. Fears bordering on panic have gripped the Chinese. At first they defied the medical officers and kept their sick and dead hidden from the purpose of carrying out the ancient funeral rites. Now it is brother against brother and father against son. The stricken ones are forced into the streets to starve or freeze or to fall perishing from the swift and deadly attack. The plague makes upon its victims. Passers-by avoid them, and some times those engaged in sanitary work, masked and bandaged, reach them before they die and cart them to the pesthouse, or if they are dead to the funeral pyres. Not infrequently an outbreak is seen to be keenselling and making his obsequies before the grave of an ancestor, in sight of a pile of bodies he is soon to become one.

## MAY ISSUE ORDERS TO-DAY

Air Scouts Likely to Be Sent to Mexican Border.

Washington, D. C., February 5.—Whether experiments with aeroplanes along the Mexican border, where fighting is now going on, shall be conducted by the signal corps of the United States Army, or by the present night tomorrow by Brigadier-General James Allen, chief of that branch of the service, and Major-General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army.

General Allen said to-day that both General Wood and himself were of the opinion that the present fighting between the Federal troops and the insurgents in Mexico, just across the border line between that city and the United States, would afford an excellent opportunity to see how much information air scouts could gather which might be of value in helping to outwit an enemy. Secretary of War Dickinson also is favorable to such tests being made.

While General Allen indicated that the decision to-morrow day's tests would be in favor of making the proposed tests, he said that no orders had yet been issued to air scouts to start for the border.

**Volunteer Their Services.**  
San Antonio, Tex., February 5.—Charles K. Hamilton and Roland Garros, two of the six aviators participating in the San Antonio Press Club's contest, to-night volunteered their services to the United States Army as aerial scouts at Ciudad Juarez. They also offered to gather news for the news papers. All they ask is that they be allowed to carry guns if the aviators will be in El Paso Wednesday.

## WATERS ARE DRAGGED

Body of Missing Postmaster Not Yet Found.

Atlantic City, N. J., February 5.—Detectives and boatmen, personally directed by Chief of Police Woodruff, dragged the water under and around the Million Dollar Pier to-day without discovering the body of Postmaster Richard L. Ashhurst, of Philadelphia, who is believed to have fallen or jumped from the pier last Monday night. The work of grappling will be continued to-morrow.

The cane belonging to the missing man, which was found last night, was hanging on the rail within a few feet of the spot where Jane Adams went off the pier about a year ago.

Chief of Police Woodruff stated to-night that it is his belief that the finding of the cane is assurance that the missing man was drowned, and he has halted search in other directions.

## CITY'S CAPTURE PREVENTED BY OROZCO'S DELAY

Leader of Rebel Forces Fails to Take Juarez.

## LOSES CHANCE FOR VICTORY

In All-Day Battle Many Are Killed, but Colonel Rabago Makes Escape, and Now Reinforcements Are Reaching Juarez, and Its Capture Is Remote.

El Paso, Texas, February 5.—At 11:15 o'clock to-night, the exact results of to-day's developments about Juarez are beclouded by numerous conflicting reports. From the Federal viewpoint, the situation may be summarized as follows:

## Results Beclouded by Many Reports

Colonel Rabago with 300 men marched into Juarez at 9:25 to-night unmolested by the insurgents and amid the joyful acclamations of citizens and soldiers.

Rabago's command repulsed the attack of Orozco's forces at Baucha to-day with only two dead and six wounded, inflicting a loss of 140 killed and wounded on the insurgents' side.

Insurrectos reported widely scattered in a result of today's clash. General Navarro's command, strength unknown, reported marching to the relief of Juarez, and expected to arrive to-night or to-morrow.

From insurrecto viewpoint, the situation is as follows:

Rabago's command reached Juarez to-night after defeat at Baucha in which they are reported to have lost more than 100 men and a substantial part of their arms and equipment.

Alonso's rebel force of 400 men in a fight with 100 Federals twenty-five miles east of Juarez. Alonso expected to join Orozco some time to-night for an assault upon Juarez, which is scheduled for about day-light to-morrow.

El Paso, Texas, February 5.—Colonel Rabago and his command of 300 Federals entered the city of Juarez at 9:25 o'clock to-night, unmolested by the insurrecto forces, and were received with joyful acclaim by the people of the city.

The star of the insurrecto leader, Pascual Orozco, who was to occupy Juarez by sunrise this morning, appears to be on the wane. His policy of delay has enabled reinforcements to reach Juarez, and the probability of taking that city now is considered much more remote than it was yesterday.

Other reinforcements, in the shape of General Navarro's column, are en route from Chihuahua, and will reach Juarez to-night or to-morrow. It is expected here that the Federals will be able to hold the city, and that, knowing this, the insurrectos will retire.

There is a rumor to-night that the insurrectos are near Juarez, but this cannot be verified.

The net result of the battle at Baucha to-day between Orozco and Rabago was two killed and five wounded among the insurrectos. The Federal loss cannot be learned, as they carried their wounded with them, but it was reported that 170 had been killed.

No definite estimate of casualties in to-day's fighting can be secured. A Red Cross train returned to-night with twenty women and children refugees, picked up near the scene of battle, and officials reported they could not reach the battlefield because the Federals refused to recognize the Red Cross flag.

## Train Is Ditched

The regular passenger train over the Juarez Division of the Mexico Northwestern Railway was ditched by Orozco's force of insurgents in a small cut at Baucha, ten miles south of Juarez, at 9:15 o'clock last night.

The insurgents, who were stationed within 200 yards of the scene, immediately made an examination, because the train had not stopped when signaled, causing them to suspect that Colonel Rabago's Federals were on the train. The examination proved that the train contained eighteen cars, and General Orozco ordered his men to fire a volley into the air to develop what part of the train was occupied by soldiers, as he had been warned that many might be on the train.

Men began to jump off the train, and Orozco, not being able to distinguish who were soldiers and who were not, ordered another harmless volley fired. The insurrectos immediately retired to watch the situation until daylight, thus giving all noncombatants and women and children time to get out of the way.

At 6:30 A. M. Orozco saw soldiers on the examination getting their breakfast with a guard and a skirmish line out in front and one machine gun mounted behind the embankment.

Orozco immediately ordered a charge to develop the strength of the Federals, and the latter replied with vigor. There were no casualties on the insurrecto side, but two of the Federal skirmish line were seen to fall.

All noncombatants had left. When about three miles distant it was noticed that the insurrectos were making charges from all directions on the Federal position, and the latter were holding their places behind the embankment.